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Wigs and Hair-die are improved and made in the most perfect manner. The hair-die is a new and perfect preparation for coloring the hair. It is sold at the residence of the proprietor, No. 238 Broadway, New York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS from eight different manufacturers—making the largest assortment in the city—on hand at the residence of the proprietor, No. 238 Broadway, New York. The pianos are of the latest and best make, and the melodeons are of the most improved construction. They are sold at the residence of the proprietor, No. 238 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTANT TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The Review of the treatment of Consumption, Alcoholic, Hemorrhagic, and other diseases, by Dr. J. C. Watson, is a valuable work, and is sold at the residence of the proprietor, No. 238 Broadway, New York.

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TO WHOLESALE and **RETAIL** prices of the various articles of the proprietor, No. 238 Broadway, New York, are given in the following list.

REPTILES, FISHES, AND BIRDS.—The proprietor, No. 238 Broadway, New York, has a large and complete stock of reptiles, fishes, and birds, for sale at the residence of the proprietor, No. 238 Broadway, New York.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The infallibility of these medicines in the treatment of Scoury, and all diseases of the skin, is well known. They are sold at the residence of the proprietor, No. 238 Broadway, New York.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) for sale at the residence of the proprietor, No. 238 Broadway, New York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1856.

If the Rev. Parson Butler is in this vicinity we should be greatly obliged by his sending us his address to this office.

A limited number of advertisements are taken in **THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE** at the rate of one dollar a line. This paper has attained a circulation of 173,000 copies, and is unquestionably the best medium extant for advertising in the country. Advertisements should be handed in at any time before, and not later than Tuesday of each week.

Congress adjourned at noon yesterday. The Senate agreed to the Civil bill, which gives \$250,000 for the Washington Aqueduct, and \$300,000 for a Post-Office in Baltimore. The bill to establish a Naval Depot at Brunswick, Ga., was postponed for the session. The Conference Committee on the Army bill reported that they could not agree, and Mr. Toombs recommended that the Senate adhere to its position.

In the House, Mr. Ackers, member from Missouri in place of Miller, deceased, was sworn in. Col. Richardson of Illinois offered his resignation. Mr. Evans had leave to print a political speech. Soon after the adjournment the President issued a Proclamation calling for an extra session on Thursday of this week, to provide supplies for the army.

Another of the Virginians who attended the People's Convention at Philadelphia and participated in the nomination of Fremont and Dayton, has been disciplined thereby by his fellow citizens. We allude to Mr. George Rye of Woodstock, Shenandoah County, whose letter describing the affair to a friend in Kentucky, will be found in our columns to-day. It is a good answer to those who object that Fremont is not supported in the Slave States.

Congress adjourned at noon yesterday, as it had previously resolved to do, after another ineffectual attempt to harmonize the two Houses on the Army Appropriation bill. For once, the House seemed adequate pluck on this bill, and the Country will honor and sustain the manly and intrepid majority which stood fast on this question. The case is simply this: The Administration requires Appropriations for the support of the Army through the year which commenced on the 1st of July last. The House appropriates all the money required, but appends the condition that none of it shall be used in enforcing the acts of the bogus Legislature of Kansas—in other words, in "subduing" the Free-State men of Kansas into abasement at the feet of the Border Ruffians. This condition the Senate struck out, but the House reinserted it. The House had given way on nearly all its previous to the Appropriation bills intended to sustain and protect the Free-State men of Kansas, and declared that it would not surrender this. Even Mr. Lewis D. Campbell, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who had voted against nearly every one of these provisions, declared that the House ought not to give way on this. The Pro-Slavery majority in the Senate is so strong, while the Free-State majority in the House is so slender, that the Slave interest confidently expected to carry its point, but was disappointed. The House insisted on its proviso; the Senate would not recede; but finally, just before the time fixed for adjournment, voted to extend the Session two hours further. While the House was considering this, the hour of noon struck, the Speaker's hammer fell, and the Session was no more. So the army contractors and purveyors must wait till Congress reassembles in December, unless some other mode of depleting the Treasury in their behalf could be devised. That desideratum, it is thought may be provided by an Extra Session, which the President has hastened to summon to meet on Thursday next. This Extra Session, we wish the country to understand, is required only because the Senate and the Administration would not abandon their friends and proteges who have barred the Missouri River, and are now gathered like a band of robbers along the northern frontier of Kansas, to prevent the entrance of peaceful emigrants from the Free States. The army might have been provided for but for this. The contractors and purveyors need not have suffered. They might have had their money if the Senate had consented to let the Border Ruffians in Kansas protect themselves for the next three months, instead of holding the bayonets of the Federal troops at the throat of the Free-State settlers; but that could not be, and so the expense and trouble of this Extra Session must be cast upon the country. Very well.

The closing hours of the Session were dominated by two characteristic incidents. One was the appearance in the Hall of the new Fillmore Representative from the 15th District of Missouri, elected by the vote of the Hon. John G. Miller. Mr. Akers was elected on the 4th inst., but the official returns can hardly have been received at Jefferson City when Mr. Akers left post-haste for Washington to grab his \$1,500 or \$2,000 mileage.

He arrived two or three hours before the Session closed, just in time to clutch it, and put out for home again, with his bag under his arm. He must have known before he left Missouri that Congress had voted to adjourn on the 18th inst., and that he could barely arrive in season to get his mileage and take it away with him. This is a striking exemplification of modern patriotism. The other event of the day was a brutal attack on Gen. Granger of our State by Fayette McMullen, one of the Members from Virginia. The two Members were riding to the House together in an omnibus, when they fell into a discussion respecting Slavery and the topics of the day, which ended in Mr. McMullen seizing Gen. Granger and striking him in the face. Their fellow-passengers instantly interposed and stopped the disgraceful assault. McMullen is a weak but by no means a quarrelsome or bad-tempered man, and this outrage is but an evidence of the ruffianism of bearing and manners which Slavery imposes on her champions as against her determined antagonists. Gen. Granger is a peaceful and courteous gentleman as a man, but a most decided opponent of Slavery.

—So ends the First Session of the XXXIVth Congress. Let us now see what will be the result of that which opens on Thursday. Possibly the Administration may succeed in compelling the Representatives of the Free States to hand over to their tender mercies, without let or hindrance, the unhappy Free-State settlers of Kansas, and to abandon the people now endeavoring to enter the Territory in spite of Atchison and Stringfellow's army of Border Ruffians. Possibly this may all be accomplished; but we shall not believe it till we see it.

The Honorable Rufus Choate of Massachusetts, in a recent letter to the "straight" Wing Committee of Maine, avows his intention to vote for Buchanan as President, and advises the straight Whigs of Maine to do so likewise. The letter in which Mr. Choate arrives at this lame and impotent conclusion, commences with a high eulogy on the Whig party as having done much for the country. As the Whig party has but seldom been in power; as the administrations of Harrison and Taylor were unfortunately cut short by death before those patriotic Presidents were able to mature the measures they had devised for the good of the country; and as the administrations of Tyler and Fillmore were chiefly devoted to widening, by the Annexation of Texas and the passage of the Fugitive Slave law, that breach between the North and the South which Mr. Choate so much laments, even he, we think, must admit that the good done by the Whig party mainly consisted in its acting as an opposition to the so-called Democratic party, and in modifying thereby to a certain extent the legislation and policy of the country. Such being the case, it seems rather extraordinary that Mr. Choate, if he be really such an admirer of the past policy of the Whigs and so patriotically devoted to the good of the country as he pretends to be, should propose to the late Whigs, and should himself lead off a movement by which not only the Whigs are to go over to the support of, and to amalgamate themselves with their ancient opponents, but by which what Mr. Choate confesses to be the only effectual opposition to the so-called Democratic party is to be driven from the field and the destinies of the nation left to the unchecked control of a party, opposition to the principles and policy of which, and want of confidence in whose leaders, were ever the leading ideas of the Whigs.

To excuse this tremendous somersault, Mr. Choate sets up that the Republican party is a geographical party, that a geographical party is a terrible thing, and that everything else is to be sacrificed to the putting down of geographical parties. Now, admitting all these assumed premises; admitting, for the sake of the argument, that the Republican party is a geographical party, that a geographical party is a terrible thing, and that everything else is to be sacrificed to the putting down of geographical parties, still we do not perceive how Mr. Choate betters the case by voting for Buchanan, or can justify himself in doing so.

It would seem that Mr. Choate, amid his devotion to the practice of rhetorical flourishes and the study of legal technicalities, had somewhat neglected that knowledge of history necessary, at least of contemporary history, to a man who undertakes to give political advice. If he knows anything of the origin and history of the party to which, out of an alleged horror of geographical parties, he has joined himself, and which for the same reason he calls upon others to join, he must know perfectly well that it has been the very geographical and sectional character gradually taken on by this party, and become at last complete, which has produced, by an unavoidable reaction and a political necessity which all the studied pathos of all the sentimental orators in the world cannot control, that great and powerful Republican party at which Mr. Choate professes such a horror, and which he undertakes to stigmatize as sectional and geographical and without national sympathies.

Mr. Choate, if we suppose him to have given but an ordinary degree of attention to the political events which have transpired under his own eyes, must be aware that, immediately after the election of Gen. Jackson, there were developed in the party by which that election was brought about, and which took to itself the name of the Democratic party, two sections—a Northern section headed by Van Buren, and a Southern section headed by Calhoun. Mr. Choate must also be aware that the Calhoun section, disappointed at not being able to make a tool of Gen. Jackson, and to have everything their own way, left the party and openly proclaimed the doctrine of nullification and disunion. He must also be aware that, at a subsequent period, when Mr. Van Buren was nominated for the Presidency, a still further secession took place from the party on the purely geographical ground that Mr. Van Buren, being a Northern man, could not be safely elevated to the Presidency by Southern and slaveholding votes. Mr. Choate must also be aware that after Mr. Van Buren, in spite of this second geographical secession, had been elected President, Mr. Calhoun came back to the Democratic party, and that his nullifying and disunion friends and followers throughout the Southern States gradually imitated his example.

Mr. Choate must also be aware that, at a subsequent period, the Southern wing of the party, thus strengthened and reinforced, accomplished the rejection of Mr. Van Buren's re-nomination for the Presidency, and the election of Mr. Polk to that office, on the exclusively Southern and geographical platform of the annexation of Texas, and that for the express and avowed purpose of strengthening the slaveholding section of the Union and giving it a permanent control of the national Government. He must also be aware that, in pursuance of the

same sectional and geographical policy, and in the hope of acquiring still more territory for slaveholding, the nation was plunged into the Mexican war—a wholly unnecessary and purely sectional and geographical war, in the bloody glories of which at Buena Vista and Chapultepec Mr. Choate seems so anxious to have a share.

Our Boston orator and political adviser can hardly be so utterly ignorant of contemporary political history as not to know that President Pierce, before anybody had even dreamed of him for that office, and while he was a Senator in Congress from New Hampshire, openly professed to sit at the feet of Mr. Calhoun, then a Senator from South Carolina, and to take that nullifier and disunionist for his guide and instructor in national politics; nor can Mr. Choate be ignorant that the notoriety of this fact had much to do with Mr. Pierce's nomination. He must also be supposed to know, what is notorious to everybody else, that under the administration of Mr. Pierce, and in the enjoyment of his Executive favor, the old nullifying and disunionist politicians of the Southern States have risen to the leadership and control of the so-called Democratic party.

It must be impossible for Mr. Choate, even with all his wonderful power of dressing up a bad case and sinking out of sight the most evident facts, to deny that Franklin Pierce has administered the government of this Union in a purely sectional and geographical spirit, the great and distinguishing acts of his Administration having been the repeal, with his consent and concurrence and by aid of his influence actively exerted, of the Missouri Compromise—that solemn compact upon which rested the balance of political power between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States—and, subsequently to that repeal, the attempt by fraud and force to convert Kansas into a Slave State. Mr. Choate must know that all these iniquities, that this thoroughly sectional, geographical and anti-national course of policy, are explicitly indorsed by the Cincinnati platform, while in this Cincinnati platform Mr. Buchanan ostentatiously sinks all the little personal identity he ever had, declaring himself to be, as a Presidential candidate, the Cincinnati platform and nothing else.

Such is the Presidential candidate in whose favor Mr. Choate has declared himself. He was at perfect liberty to do that. We have not the slightest objection to it. Perhaps, indeed, it ought to be regarded merely as a professional job on his part; and in that light we cannot but consider it as a very happy omen—a confession on the part of our opponents of the desperation of their case—since Mr. Choate is chiefly famous for his extraordinary professional shifts and oratorical efforts in desperate cases. Mr. Choate was at perfect liberty to go over to Buchanan; but in doing so he ought to have had the decency not to talk about geographical parties, considering all the facts of the case. His tirade upon this occasion against the Republican party as geographical and anti-national is one of the greatest pieces of impudence with which we have ever met. Such tricks sometimes succeed with a jury from which every man of common intelligence has been excluded; but the public always sees through them and always laughs them and their authors to scorn.

Few persons are aware of the rapid growth of American Science during the last ten years. In 1846 the United States occupied a very insignificant position in the scientific world; in 1856 we occupy a place in the very front rank. The fertility of mechanical invention, which has always marked our countrymen, has been turned in a scientific direction, and has been fruitful of results in Astronomy, Geology, and Chemistry, which are among the most important, in a practical view, of all the sciences. The same cause may also have had some influence in producing our recent rapid advances in Botany, Zoology, and Geology.

In 1847 the American Association of Geologists, which was then about six years of age, invited the scientific men of the country to join with them in the formation of an American Association for the advancement of science. The first meeting under the new organization was held at Philadelphia in September, 1848; the tenth is to be opened at Albany on Wednesday next. The object of the Association is well stated in its title—the Advancement of Science; that is, the advancement of natural sciences, physics, and mathematics. It comprises in its list of members nearly every scientific man in the country, together with many of our best mechanists, engineers, and other men who are making practical application of the sciences. It proposes to advance the interests of science by the reading and publication of original papers, which contain positive additions to knowledge; also by the mutual intercommunication of thought in the discussions and conversations that take place at the annual meetings, and by the powerful stimulus which this gives to the subsequent private researches of the members in their own chosen spheres of investigation during the year.

The coming meeting at Albany promises to be one of especial interest. The people of that city, who have shown a most praiseworthy zeal in the cause of the sciences, and especially in the cause of astronomy, the parent of sciences, have invited a number of the most distinguished European savants to be present; and several lines of steamers have opened their staterooms free to such guests. At the close of the meeting, that is to say, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., the Geological Hall erected by the State (to her great credit) is to be inaugurated, and addresses have been announced to be delivered by the Hon. W. H. Seward, and the Hon. F. C. Gray of Boston. On the next day at 4 o'clock the Dudley Observatory, a noble proof of the enlightened liberality of citizens in Albany, is to be inaugurated, and an address delivered by the Hon. Edward Everett. There is every reason to hope that the citizens of Albany, having gone thus far in this grand enterprise, will not suffer it now to stop, but will endow the Observatory with sufficient means to maintain an efficient corps of observers. Nevertheless, if citizens of New-York wish to volunteer donations to this end, we have no doubt that they would be accepted. The least total amount for the endowment of a first class observatory should be set at \$200,000.

We need not remind our intelligent readers of the value of the abstract sciences. It is well known that, even for practical purposes, the highest theoretical perfection should be obtained; that the accuracy of the charts of our harbor is remotely, but vitally, dependent upon the most abstruse researches of Ptolemy into mathematics and Henry into electricity; the value of our dry goods is materially affected by discoveries in the most hidden departments of chemistry; and the quality of sugar can be practically determined by means of the radiatory theory of light. No man

can say what part of science is not of practical value, or may not to-morrow be applied to use.

An interesting field of investigation might be found in the connection between Science and Democracy. All history, ancient and modern, shows this connection to be real. Science has flourished in each country somewhat in proportion to the democracy of its form of government; and, conversely, all schools of science have imbued their students with more or less of democratic zeal. The revolutions of 1848 absolutely depopulated the observatories of Europe—a significant fact in showing the political bias of scientific students. It is easy to see some of the causes of this mutual reaction of Science and the spirit of Freedom upon each other. In a free government, the spirit of individual independence leads to freedom of thought and of investigation; and the extension of public instruction, to all classes, renders it certain that every man of scientific tastes, will receive also the gift of an education, enabling him to pursue his investigations to advantage. On the other hand, the scientific student, having tasted the sweets of intellectual freedom, and learned to bow to no authority but that of the Reason deciding upon Truth, cannot willingly yield to any human government, but that of the Reason deciding upon what is Right. The influence of Science is radical, since it leads to freedom from all restraints but those of Truth; and yet it is in the highest degree conservative, since it exists the reason above impulses; it sanctions a true democracy, in which the popular judgment rules, while the facts are always open to revision and correction as new light is obtained and new facts established.

Another influence of the meetings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science deserves mention. A body of five hundred men, holding high positions in their own communities, cannot be thus annually drawn together from all parts of the Union and spend a week in harmonious consultation upon the highest interests of the race, without some appreciable effect in binding them together, and creating a mutual respect for each other, above all sectional pride or sectional antipathies. By their concerted action they have also influenced both State and Congressional legislators to recognize the interests of Science as truly national interests—human interests of the highest importance, independent of all party issues.

The papers read at Albany may not prove to be of much interest to the general reader, as they will, of course, be prepared by special investigators, and addressed to those interested in the special subject. The debates, in like manner, that are proper and peculiar to the body, will be upon special scientific questions, in which the public cannot usually take a direct interest. A reporter at a scientific meeting is under strong temptation to make his report more spicy for the public, by passing lightly over the real discussions of the occasion, and magnifying what little personalities may occur into disproportionate prominence. We shall, of course, endeavor, in our reports of the Albany meeting, to avoid this misrepresentation, and give to our readers a picture of each day's doings there as interesting as the truth will admit, but at all events a true picture; and we have no doubt that it will show the Association to be, as it has been, one of the most truly dignified bodies in the country. The meetings are open, and the charlatan and quack may display their pretensions there; but, fortunately, in science it is much more easy than it is in art, fiction, professional, or political life, to detect and expose the fallacy, and reveal the sublime and unchangeable Truth.

Disastrous as the storm at New-Orleans has undoubtedly been, we are in hopes that more full accounts will reduce rather than exaggerate the facts alleged by the telegraphic reports, as it is almost certain that the dispatches contained errors. One of these was in the statement that a caving in of the river bank at Bayou Sara had carried away "three hundred residences." It is hardly likely that the whole town has slipped into the Mississippi; and, otherwise, the number of dwellings destroyed cannot be three hundred.

Last Sunday, the scene of the greatest loss of life, is not above New-Orleans, as we understand the term—that is, up the river. It is on the Gulf Coast, in the Parish Terrebonne, about eighty miles south-west of New-Orleans, across a tract of country impassable for anything but row-boats that navigate the bayous and lagoons, where the most abundant form of life is found in musketoes and alligators. The space not covered with water is occupied by tall rushes and grass; so that two boats may be within twenty feet and still out of sight of each other. Planters from the banks of the Mississippi, and from Bayou Lafourche, sometimes take their families down to Last Land, Grand Caillon, or Barataria, in their own boats, through these interior channels, though they more frequently go by steamboats down the Mississippi, by its tortuous channel, nearly one hundred and fifty miles, and thence westward. This island and the other places devastated by the storm are very much resorted to in Summer time, not merely for sea-bathing, but because the residences of the planters are often so unhealthy as to render temporary emigration indispensable. This will account for the great number of persons there, and the number on the boats between there and the city.

The cause of so great a loss of life becomes plain when the topography of the country is understood. Upon a coast, the interior lands of which are so little elevated above the water level, it will readily be believed that the islands are only flat sand-bars, over which the waves of a storm-tossed ocean may easily be driven with irresistible fury. Such a violent flood, and not the mere destruction of the buildings by the wind alone, was, we doubt not, the murderous agent which killed so many persons. The situation of the people in the houses, many of which were of the rudest kind, was very much what it would be, in a north-east storm and spring tide, in the bathing-houses on Coney Island beach.

This is by no means the first disaster of the kind that has occurred on that coast. In 1836, if we remember rightly, during a severe north-east storm, the whole country near New-Orleans was submerged. Lake Ponchartrain and the river were united, and the tide swept across all the flat country south and south-west of the city, covering hundreds of plantations along both banks of the river; but, fortunately, without severe wind, and not such a depth of water as to destroy so many lives as the late storm, perhaps because the islands were not then places of resort. We also remember a similar storm which did a great deal of mischief at Sullivan's Island, another low sandbank in the harbor of Charleston, the waves sweeping across the island in the same way, carrying off the frail tenements built there for the Summer residences of citizens as well as of planters, obliged to abandon their plantations in the Summer to escape the malaria and deadly fever prevailing through all

the low coast-region of the South. We may hear of other sad disasters all along the coast, as it is all low from Florida to the Rio Grande.

Our Washington correspondents commend the Book and Absentee clause of the new Congressional Compensation Act. In our judgment, they are not worth the white paper they have spoiled. What is the Book restriction? simply this—Congress shall distribute to Members no books but such as are printed by its own order. Of course, they are at perfect liberty to order an edition of Audubon's Birds, or the Standard British Novels, printed for their own especial benefit. So with all the books hitherto distributed. But, waiving this, the restriction is still of little worth. The enormous outlays of the last few years for printing have mainly been incurred in engraving, &c., for Wilkes's Gillis's, Perry's and other official accounts of their various expeditions. These are unaffected by the new Book restriction. In fact, three-fourths of all the disbursements by Congress of the last six years for Books are untouched by this provision.

The Absentee restriction is even a more transparent bumbling. It is not worth a row of pins. Just consider how large a share of the Members have been absent this session—averaging at least one-fourth of the whole number—and then see how much will be deducted from their aggregate compensation on that account. There should be at least a Quarter of a Million Dollars: we predict that there will not be even \$50,000. There is Mr. Packer of Pennsylvania, who has notoriously been away nearly half the session, attending to his private business, and ought not to receive more than \$1,500 compensation under the provisions of this bill. Let us see how much short of \$3,000 he actually takes. So with others, who have been away for weeks together, looking after their railroad speculations in Maine, Wisconsin and other distant localities. Who keeps tally of these absences? Nay; consider how the Members who had just passed this bill began to scatter on Saturday night and Sunday, though the session was to close on Monday at noon, and many most important measures were meantime to be acted on. The show of reform in this measure is a sham and a cheat, which will not deceive the country.

The nature and value of that Liberty which a community enjoys in conjunction with Slavery, is frequently illustrated by our Southern brethren, but seldom more forcibly than in the recent outbreak at Mobile announced in our last. We have as yet only the telegraphic report of it, which of course gives the slaveholding mob's own version of the affair and its prosecution; but even that will bear re-reading and reconsideration—so we reprint it, as follows:

Mobile, Saturday, Aug. 18, 1856.
There has been great excitement here to-day which had its origin in the sale of abolition books by a stationary firm in this city. The name of the firm is Strickland & Co.; the individuals members being Wm. Strickland & Co. of Union. The only charge against them was the selling of books that were not as they claimed to be, and the selling of books that were not as they claimed to be, and the selling of books that were not as they claimed to be.

As soon as the action of the Committee became generally known, the excitement rapidly increased, and the parties, for fear of more disorders, were the selling of books that were not as they claimed to be, and the selling of books that were not as they claimed to be, and the selling of books that were not as they claimed to be.

It is not here pretended that these booksellers had violated any law; if they had, there was no need of a "Committee of Five" to "order them to leave the city in five days." On the contrary, they would have been prosecuted, arrested and held to answer for their offense. They are only charged with "selling books that were regarded as 'of an incendiary character, inasmuch as they 'favored the freedom of the slave.' Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, Washington's Collected Works, even Bancroft's American History, might suffice to sustain this allegation. It is not charged that they sold such books to slaves, nor even to free negroes. Of course, they only sold to such citizens as wanted books of that character; had there been no buyers, there would have been no sale. And for thus supplying free citizens of Alabama with such books as they desired and chose to read, in violation of no law and no right, these booksellers have been hunted like wolves from Mobile, and had their business broken up and their hopes blasted. Very probably their worldly means are destroyed by this outrage, and their unoffending creditors made to share their disaster.

Is it not high time we had a Government intent on protecting the rights of life, liberty and property, as well as of satisfying the unbearable exactions of slave-breeder?

We see that the English papers are warning their readers to "beware of American Securities;" in consequence of the late decision of our Court of Appeals in the matter of the Schuyler Stock. This we expected, and we cannot reasonably complain of it. If regular Certificates of Shares, signed by the President and countersigned by the Treasurer are not proof of property, what is, or can be? We cannot wonder that John Bull, after all his bleeding by "the drab-colored men of 'Pennsylvania'" and the Mississippi swindlers, should be slow to appreciate the astute reasoning of Judge Catnach in the opinion which expressed the sense of the Court. "It may be American 'Law,' he would be apt to say; 'it strikes me 'as my American Law; but I think the less 'of my funds I risk on contracts made under American Law the better for me.' And the better for him perhaps it may be; but much the worse for us. For John Bull has just what Jonathan lacks, viz: Capital, and any increase of distrust on his part must be felt in the various enterprises for developing the resources of the country. But we do not think we can reasonably blame our fair friend. For what possible proof can he have of the genuineness of any public securities of ours that he and we had not of that of the Schuyler Certificates?"

It is not gratifying to our national pride to have such things said of us. It discredits us as a business people—for a regard for contracts, even for those made fraudulently as to us by our recognized agents with innocent third parties, is considered as common honesty as well as legal obligation in mercantile transactions. And in his honest stupidity John Bull may see no reason why the same principle does not apply to a railway corporation. And in this state of self-stultification he has put the shares which the swindler Sadtler, who cut Schuyler in the magnitude of his rascalties, had over issued of the Royal Swedish Railway on the same level with the genuine ones. If a merchant authorizes his head clerk to sign checks for him and he signs a quantity for his own private use, we imagine his employer would have the cold shudder turned to him in the bank parlor if he should try to evade paying them on this account, and he would probably be very soon put in communication with the solicitor to the concern if he persisted in it. And though it may be generally true, as the proverb hath it, that "Corporations have no

"bodies to be kicked and no souls to be damned," it may not prove exactly true in cases like these. Indeed, it is not true that corporations have no souls. They have a soul as much as the licentiate Paddy Garrahan had, which soul the two students found buried beneath a flat stone as they journeyed from Pennsylvania to Salamanca, as may be read in Gil Blas's Advice to his reader. And this soul may be sorely troubled, put in purgatory, and perhaps be finally lost, through tricks like these.

It is generally understood to be a dictate of the most obvious propriety that a Member of Congress shall not vote on a proposition in which he has a direct pecuniary interest. Thus, when Col. Fremont submitted to the Senate a bill to confirm and settle Land Titles in California, he provided therein that his own land-claim should be excluded from its operation. It is very common for a Member to rise in his place and ask to be excused from voting on a pending proposition, stating that he has a pecuniary interest therein; and such requests are never refused.

New have not the Members who have just voted to pay themselves \$700 more for this session and \$2,300 more for the next than the laws as they have hitherto stood allowed them clearly violated this rule? Were they not directly and specially interested in the increase of their own pay? Why, then, should they not have been dissuaded, by the most manifest considerations, from making their bill retrospective in its operation? Why not allow it to take effect from and after the opening of the next Congress? If the people are to pay \$6,000 a term for the services of each Member, they ought to be permitted to elect men worth that amount. This they certainly failed to do, in many instances, in electing to the present Congress.

A private note from the Hon. Charles Sumner, dated at Cresson, on the Alleghany Mountains, on Friday last, informs us that he is, at last, convalescent, the mountain air having had a beneficial effect. For three days he had been able to ride on horseback. It is, however, still uncertain how long he may yet be obliged to forego all mortal labor, and especially the excitement of public speaking!

THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 18, 1856.

Both Houses met at 9, the galleries and lobby being unusually thronged. The conference on the Miscellaneous bill compromised their differences by reporting \$250,000 for the Washington Water-works, appointing Commissioners to select Baltimore Post-Office, and abandoning proposed publication of State Papers.

The Committee on the Army bill disagreed as before, and Mr. Toombs advised the Senate to adhere, thus precluding all effort at accommodation. At the suggestion of Gen. Cass he modified so as to insist upon the Senate amendments, and appoint a new Committee. A spirited debate occurred, in which Messrs. Clayton, Seward, Trumbull, Douglas, and others participated, according to their respective views. At 11 o'clock the Committee was nominated.

When the subject came before the House, Mr. Campbell stated the difficulties and proposed a new conference. Upon the question of insisting there was five majority in the negative. Various suggestions were then made, and among others to extend the session until 2 o'clock. In the midst of calling the roll the hour of adjournment arrived, and the Speaker announced the fact, when the Members dispersed, and the Army bill failed.

The President and Cabinet were in session at the Capitol when the adjournment took place, and it was immediately understood that an extra session would be called, as more than twelve millions are involved in the appropriations lost. Accordingly, a proclamation was issued this afternoon, convening Congress on Thursday. Numbers of Members left in the 3 o'clock train, but the telegraph will recall them generally in season. They are entitled to no mileage, and if absent will be deducted \$3 33 daily, under the new law.

Little doubt is entertained that the bill will pass in qualified form, as the House vote indicated in the morning. Such a result would probably have been attained if the additional hours asked by the Senate had been granted. It is understood that the Senate will meet and adjourn daily at noon without attempting other business until the House determines upon its course. An attempt may be made in the House, if the Republican side should be thin, to press Mr. Toombs' Kansas bill through, which has been waiting a convenient opportunity. This is the first occasion in the history of the Government when Congress was reassembled under like circumstances.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 18, 1856.

The House assembled at 9 o'clock, and consumed the first hour in unnecessary calls of the Yeas and Nays. Mr. Campbell of Penn., from Committee of Conference on Miscellaneous Appropriation bill, made a satisfactory report, which was adopted and the bill passed.

The Speaker announced that there had been discovered an error in the vote of the House on Saturday night upon receding from the proviso to the Army bill—that upon correction, the vote was found to be 98 Yeas to 98 Nays, throwing the casting vote upon the Chair, and he should vote in the negative, and the House would thereby still refuse to recede.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio, from the Committee of Conference on the Army bill, reported that after a full and free conference they could not agree, and asked to be discharged. Mr. Campbell then stated that the Senate desired another conference, and he therefore moved that the House insist upon its disagreement with the Senate and agree to another conference, and upon this the Yeas and Nays were called, and the motion was lost by a vote of 98 to 103.

The Speaker declared the bill passed, when Mr. Kunkel of Pa. appeared from the decision of the Chair, and thus its passage was prevented.

The appeal took the South by surprise that they did not appear to know how to appropriate the triumph of the moment before. About thirty minutes before it was time to adjourn under the joint resolution, a resolution was offered by Mr. Millson of Virginia, to extend the session two hours, and the Yeas and Nays were called on suspending the rules by a vote of 131 to 68. A similar resolution came from the Senate which courtesy demanded should have the preference, and upon the question of concurring with the Senate in the adoption of the resolution,